# ADVANCED FLOOD MODELLING FOR INSURANCE



### INTRODUCTION

The activity aims the development of an **advanced flood risk modelling service** specifically tailored for insurance companies, utilizing satellite data and machine learning techniques to enhance flood risk assessments starting from **NatCat modeling theory** described as follows:



## **MAIN NEEDS AND USE CASES**



### ARCHITECTURE



Current period = last 6 months

Future period = next 6 months

#### VORONOI AREAS CREATION DEFINITION

The spatial resolution of our project is a Voronoi Area, which provides a more adaptable and insightful spatial framework for analyzing relationships and risk factors. This approach allows for tailored assessments that enhance decision-making, and its creation is adapted to the characteristics of each municipality.



## AREA HAZARD

The Hazard refers to the potential occurrence of dangerous events that can impact assets, varying in nature and intensity. In a Voronoi area, the total hazard is characterized by the likelihood and severity of such events affecting the assets within. The severity of a flood is usually measured by the water depth.







Return Period 100/200 years – Medium Risk

Return Period 20/50 years – High Risk

# AREA EXPOSURE

The Exposure represents the value of an asset that could be affected by hazardous events, depending on the category of each asset. In a Voronoi area, the total exposure is the sum of the exposure of all contained assets. Additionally, the value of assets not insured by the insurance company can be integrated from cadastral information.





### **AREA VULNERABILITY**

The Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility of assets to damage from hazardous events. To obtain it, relationships between hazard parameters and the expected damage to the elements needs to be estabilished. In flood risk, these relationships are referred to as «vulnerability curves». In a Voronoi Area the vulnerability is the mean damage ratio obtained considering the Voronoi Area environmental, antropic and metereological features.



#### EXPLAINABLE RISK DEFINITION

The Risk refers to the combination Hazard, Exposure and Vulnerability for each Voronoi area, providing both current state assessment and future projections crucial for decision-making



An examples of a Voronoi area Risk statistic (e.g mean, max etc)

$$R_{stat} = H * V_{stat} * (E_{res} + E_{ind} + E_{comm})$$

This modular approach allows for detailed, explainable, and updatable flood risk assessments, supporting insurance and disaster management decisions

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#### Risk Map - Forlì

The Risk Map provides an integrated assessment of flood risk by combining the results of the Hazard, Exposure, and Vulnerability components. It quantifies the potential adverse impacts of flood events by considering the likelihood of hazardous occurrences, the economic value of exposed assets, and their susceptibility to damage. This combined approach allows for a clear and comprehensive understanding of overall flood risk across the territory.



## **NEXT STEPS**

#### INDUSTRIALIZE THE PROJECT AND MAKE IT OPERATIONAL



Defining a modular and scalable approach that can also be applied to other types of natural disasters.



Physical modeling remains the basis of risk analysis techniques. The support that comes from the combined use of satellite imagery and machine learning succeeds in building more accurate, up-to-date, and explainable analysis pipelines



Now the idea is to industrialize what we have seen so far, work on a larger area, and make it operational on the client

